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\*EACH CONFERENCE ABANDONS THAT PART OF THE CZAR'S PLAN.

the Important Work Will Be on the Onestion f Arbitration-Committees Now in Shape for Work-M. de Staal's Speech, Which the Czar Wrote, Made Public,

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun THE HAGUE, May 23 - By a process of elimina. on the work of the Peace Conference is being educed within practical limits. M. de Stanl's peech on Saturday is accepted as a definite bandonment by Russia of all attempts to ecure action toward the limitation of armanents, naval or military, so far as this convenion is concerned. The committee on this abject will devote its attention exclusively to he minor points assigned to it, namely, the use of new explosives, projectiles, submarine soats and other engines of destruction. There a little hope of agreement on any restrictions oncerning these, and therefore the scope of Sount Muravieff's circular is already reduced me-half.

The Laws of War Committee, which includes dessrs. White, Mahan and Crozier, will confine tself strictly within the limits of sections 5. I and 7 of the same circular, which read as

'To apply to naval warfare the stipulations of the Geneva Convention of 1864, on the basis if the articles added to the convention in 1898. To neutralize ships and boats employed in aving those overboard during or after an en-

'To revise the declaration concerning the aws and customs of war elaborated in 1874 by he Conference of Brussels, which has re pained unratified to the present day."

When carefully read these sections will be een to delineate an extremely narrow field. The important work will be concentrated on he sole question of arbitration, and one man's spinion is as good as another's regarding the prospect of agreement on any plan. It is probably too much to expect that any complete permanent scheme will be definitely adopted # the present session, but a large body of the telegates hope some progress will be made oward that end. A considerable number beleve that a partial or tentative plan of opional arbitration, with provision for the neces-ary tribunal, can be devised and referred to he Governments for their action or taken up & an adjourned session of the conference.

plenary session of the conference was held p-day for the purpose of choosing the officers # the committees by a vote of the entire conention. The Disarmament Committee was ivided into two sections, with M. Beernaert of telgium as President of the military section md Sir A. P. C. von Karnebeek of the Netherands as presiding officer of the naval section the honorary Chairmen are United States embassador White and Count Munster of Ger-

The Committee on the Laws of War was also fivided into two sections which will be known s the Brussels Conference section and the leneva Convention or Red Cross section. 'rof. Martens of Russia is the Chairman of the ormer section and Prof. Asser of the Nether-

ands of the latter.

Count Welshersheimisof Austria, Turkhan 'asha of Turkey and the Duke of Tetuan of ipain are the honorary Chairmen. Of the Arbiration Committee, M. Bourgeois of France was hosen presiding officer. Count Nigra of Italy and Sir Julian Pauncefote of England were sade honorary Chairmen of the full Comsittee on Disarmament and the Laws of War The three committees met later and disssed the question of division of their work. Ater which they adjourned until Friday. The Disarmament Committee, in the language of me of its members, "finished its mission" and djourned not to reassemble in plenary sesson perhaps for months, unless some unexsected occasion arises.

The speech made by M. de Staal, President of the conference, on Saturday has been made

sublic. It is as follows: "To seek the best means of securing the the circular of Aug. 17, the principal object of our deliberations. The name of Peace Con-erence, which, by instinct, was given in admance of the decision of the Governments to sur assembly, indicates in the best way the sesential aim of our work. Therefore the cor erence cannot fall to fulfil the task assigned o it and to secure tangible results for humanty. The great willingness with which all countries accepted the invitation to partake it he conference is most eloquent proof of the manimity with which the pacific proposals vere received. It is a most agreeable pleasure me to express to the delegates the thanks of he Russian Government.

The composition of this meeting is a great guarantee of the spirit with which it will fulfil ts mission. It will be a vast gain to the world f diplomacy succeeds in establishing here ome rules for the peaceful solution of intersational disputes, to generalize, to codify the application of arbitration and mediation. It seems to be the essential purpose of our efforts o prevent conflicts by pacific means. It is tot our mission to attempt to reach Utopia We must reckon with what is possible in the work we are going to do, and must not pursue sbetractions. Without sacrificing our ultimate topes we must keep on the ground of reality to as to get a solid foundation and a fixed basis. 'No nation can remain isolated even if it so lesired. Of course there are rivalries, but mly on economical grounds. The different tations seek only to bring the overproduction which they cannot consume to other markets. These rivalries are salutary, because they lead o a spirit of human fraternity. If the nations are bound by so many ties, why not study the ffects toward which they are tending. here are disputes between two nations the thers cannot be indifferent, because all are affected. Then acts of conciliation should ome in. These are old maxims which are aways recognized by statesmen and thinkers, nut they impose themselves now more than wer, and the fact that they may be proclaimed sy such an assembly as this would certainly be of prime importance in the history of humanity.

"The nations have great need of peace, and re owe it to humanity and the Governments which have given us their confidence to proect their interests, and it is due to ourselver o accomplish a useful work in settling upon

some means of insuring peace. "Among these means are arbitration and nediation. These have been practiced for a ong time by diplomacy, but they have no seen precisely established, and their employ nent in cases in which they should be applied ins not been defined. It is our duty to do this, instained by the conviction that we labor for the welfare of humanity and in the direction which was pointed out by preceding generations. But as we are firmly resolved not to approach Dtopia, and as we recognize that our present mak, however grand, has its limits, we must tlso occupy ourselves with another phase o he situation. Inasmuch as it is not yet nosable to render armed conflicts between nadons impossible we must minimize the horrors of such conflicts. The Governments of the civilized States have already taken great steps in that direction, but we want to go further, and the most competent men for the

solution of these questions are here. Besides other matters of high importance which also enter into the idea of the maintenance of peace, and which the Russian Gov. ernment thinks might be included in our deerations, there are reasons to ask if the welfare of nations does not demand the limitation of progressive armaments. But it is for

SO LIMIT ON ARMAMENTS. the Governments to decide in the interest of BOB CUTTING FIRST TO SUE. their respective countries what action to take in this direction. We are sure that we are going to examine these questions in an earnest spirit of sincere conciliation and so go in the wars which lead to the consummation of peace. Thus we will do a useful work, for which future generations will be grateful to the sovereigns and the chiefs of the States represented in this

> The only word of comment needed on the speech is to point out the significant language regarding the limitation of armaments. which is practically a definite declaration that this question must be left to each country to tecide for itself.

It is reported among the delegates that the Czar himself wrote the above speech.

Mr. Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, and Chairman of the American delegation to the conference, in an interriew to-day, expressed his views respecting

the work of the conference.
"The position of affairs," he said, "is satisfactory. The organization of the conference has been well carried out, and I am full of hope that it will be possible to attain a practical and useful end. The first skepticism must give way to strong hopes. The Kaiser's declaraions in regard to arbitration have contributed to improve the situation. I expect a certain esult in regard to mediation and arbitration. It will be impossible to make them objigatory. out it is possible to make them optional. After he conference the powers will see other means by which to settle their differences than war. I am confident that improvements tending to humanize war are practicable by extending the Geneva Convention of 1864 from the land o the naval forces and by increasing the proection of private property. I can say nothing in regard to reduction of armaments."

## CHINAMEN'S ARBITER.

Postmaster Van Cott Is Justice Incarnate in Their Eyes.

Postmaster Van Cott has agreed to make a speech at the opening of a Chinese-American exhibition to be given here next month. For twenty years he has been on friendly terms with leading Chinese merchants. Mr. Van Cott and the Chinese Consul formerly lived on the same street-Clinton place. Some of the nerchants and the Consul had a dispute, and, by whom the Postmaster has never learned. they were directed to see Mr. Van Cott and get him to settle the dispute. It was settled, and the Mongolians decided that they had found an inexpensive Court of Appeals. They visited the Postmaster at all hours asking for advice and counsel. One called upon him with \$30,000 in his pockets and wanted to know where he could find a good house to buy at that price. One day a Chinaman walked into the Postmaster's private office in the Federal building with a flour sack thrown over his shoulder. The sack was filled with greenbacks. The Chinaman explained that a fellow countryman had begun suit against him, and that if the Postmaster would decide that the bearer of the greenbacks was in the wrong he was ready to turn them over to settle the suit. The greenbacks were stored away in a safe, and after some correspondence the Postmaster decided that the Chinaman who had brought the greenbacks in was at fault. The money was paid over to the other man without a murmur. him to settle the dispute. It was settled, and

EMIL SAUER AND THE PIANOLA.

The Great Virtuoso Predicts a Future for the Age-end Pinno Plnyer.

On Saturday, May 20, Mr. Sauer visited the ertistic warerooms of the Æolian Company, on West Twenty-third street, to hear the Pianola. Mr. Sauer was accompanied by Mr. Ernest Knabe, Mr. William Knabe and Mr. Victor Thrane.

In common with nearly every one who hears the instrument for the first time, Mr. Sauer was as completely taken aback as he was de lighted at the revelation. Where he had anicipated hearing a toy he found a real musical instrument, which he could listen to with

Mr. Sauer was first shown the Recording dano, and played with verve and brilliancy his Valse de Concert. All the time he was playing, magnets and punches were busy registering a sort of photograph of the performance upon a of a key, a perforation appeared in the paper orresponding in length and form to the time the key was held down. Every note, even down the key was held down. Every note, even down to the minutest subdivision of a turn or trill was recorded by little electric punches moving with inconceivable velocity. The paper was then spooled and placed in the roll sockets of the Planola and the performance reproduced. Peculiarities of touch, such as variations of strength in successive blows were absent, but the phrasing—the intellectual part—was there, so that one familiar with Mr. Sauer's style could have recognized his playing. A number of pieces followed, among them two compositions by Mr. Sauer himself, "Aspen Leaves" and "At the Brook."

The following is an accurate report of Mr. Sauer's conversation:

Sauer's conversation:
"It is really wonderful. I can freely say the Pianola gives me more pleasure than I have had from thousands of so called treats of pianistic

from thousands of so called treats of pianistic effort.

"I have heard a great many musical inventions, but the Pianola is the first which has a reason for existing.

"It is sure to have a future. This is my candid opinion. You know an artist often has to assist a struggling brother with words of praise a little exaggerated, but in this case it is different. When I say that the Pianola has a musical future I am taiking about something I regliy believe in.

I really believe in.
"It plays 'La Campanella' of Liszt, and
other places which call primarily for technical
evenness, in really good style and with a
technique fairly astonishing. No planist could

approach it.

"Of course, in romantic or sentimental music, in what I should call erotic music, it must be less satisfactory, as the personality or Individuality of the player counts for so much more in music of this class.

"As I say, it will have a musical future. I want you to send one to my home in Dresden. Here is a card which gives my address: Hähnelstrasse 8, Dresden, Germany. As soon as it arrives I shall give a reception to all the best musical people. No musician can help admiring it."

musical people. No musician can help admiring it."

Do you think there is anything to be said about its usefulness to musicians and composers and for musical purposes generally?

"I certainly do think there is a great deal to be said. Why, it will be of practical service to me, and I fully intend to employ it in that way. You see, I often have to practice a pieco for two weeks and get it well under my hands before I can tell whether or not I can create an effect with it. Sometimes I find that no satisfactory effect can be produced, and so lose my time and labor. For it is labor. Now, the Pianola would tell me this in two minutes."

Mr. Sauer was much pleased with the rendition of his "Am Bache," but complained that the "Espeniaub" could not be played rapidly enough. It was then tried on another instrument with a faster motor and played at correct tempo.

"I wish you would out my Murmures de

ment with a faster motor and played at correct tempo.

"I wish you would cut my 'Murmures de Vent," added Mr. Sauer, "and also my 'Galop de Concert. They ought to be just the things to be effective. You also ought to have Balakirew's Oriental fantaisic. 'Islamen.' It is a horribly difficult work, but the Pianola would play it beautifully."

Mr. Sauer was asked what he thought about the usefulness of the instrument to composers. "I can see how your instrument must aid the cause of the composer," he replied, "in disseminating a knowledge of his music. As it is now, hundreds of meritorious compositions cannot get a hearing, consequently no one knows anything about them. Some of these pieces get one hearing. But that is not enough Beal music to be appreciated must be heard again and again."

Before leaving Mr. Sauer expressed his appreciation again, congratulating the company

Before leaving Mr. Sauer expressed his appreciation again, congratulating the company for having produced the first successful mustcal invention, and added, humorously. You American Inventions will kill our profession. The artists of the future will have a hard time of it. In ten years there will be no more virtuosi. No player can do what that instrument has just dree. It is not possible.

On Sunday afternoon a representative of the Eolian Cominany played for Mr. Sauer in his rooms at the Holel savoy and strengthened the impressions of the previous day.

Statement of Emil Sauer:

"There examined all the pages of this article with care. With some afterations in the wider of the statements, if agrees with my recollection of the interview. At any rate it expresses my rices with accuracy.

Signed: Full Sauer.

New York, May 22, 1860. - Adv. Poland Spring House Opens Jane 1st.

Boating, Fishing, Driving, Golfan ! Poland Water,-

DEMANDS AN ABSOLUTE DIFORCE FROM MINNIE SELIGMAN.

She Will Retort with a Cross-Suit-She Says It Had Reen Agreed That if They Must Part She Was to Get a Divorce in Some Other State On the Ground of Desertion.

Robert L. Cutting, who married Minnie Seligman, the actress, at Long Branch in the summer of 1802, has served his wife with a summons in a suit for divorce. When Miss Seligman was asked last night about the steps which she was likely to take in her own defence she said that she would flie a cross suit

for absolute divorce.

The summons in Mr. Cutting's sult was served on Saturday. There was nothing but the summons, so that Miss Seligman has no legal way of knowing whether she is being sued for an absolute divorce or a legal separation. There is, however, good reason to believe that Mr. Cutting's intent is to sue for an absolute divorce.

Rastus S. Ransom is Mr. Cutting's counsel. When he was asked about the suit yesterday he said:

Mr. Cutting is a gentleman. He was brought up as a gentleman amid gentlemanty surround ings, and he is not a fool. When a man is a gentleman and has been brought up as suc and sues a woman in the State of New York for an absolute divorce, and he is no fool, it is not likely, is it, that he is going to talk about the cause of his action? I cannot speak of it, and I do not think he will."

Miss Seligman said last night: "I cannot understand Mr. Cutting's action. It is disgraceful and dishonorable. Only two days after I arrived in this city from the West, and about six days ago, we met at Henry Clews's office in Twenty-sixth street and had a six hours We met there at 3 o'clock and talked over our affairs until 9 o'clock. When we parted Mr. Cutting had secured my promise that I would not bring an action against him

we parted Mr. Cutting had secured my promise that I would not bring an action against him in this State for separation and there was never a mention of such a thing as his bringing a suit against me."

In answer to questions Miss Seligman said that the proposition that she should sue for a divorce had not ome from her originally, but from Mr. Cutting.

"It will be a year in October," she said, "since he left me, and we have not lived together as man and wife since. I was playing in St. Louis at the time, and I remained there all winter. One day Mr. Cutting told me that he would be obliged to came to New York to see his doctor. Goodby, Minnie, he said as we parted. I shall be back soon. He did not come back and I heard nothing from him, and when we met at Mr. Clews's office by appointment he surprised me by telling me that he wanted me to get a divorce from him. Then it was that he begged me not to bring an action in this State because of a seandal that must ensue, but to go to some State where it could be got more quietly on the ground of desertion. I promised, and told him that if he was not going to live with me and if I must carr my own living again on the stage that I certainly must be free."

"Did you intend to apply for a divorce," was asked.

"I do not know," she said doubtfully. "It

"Did you intend to apply for a divorce," was askel.

"I do not know," she said doubtfully. "It is a serious step for a woman who loves her husband."

When Mr. Ransom's words were quoted to her she declared that she would bring a cross suit.

"If he attacks my reputation," she said with energy, "I must defend myself, and I shall do it by asking for a divorce from him on statutory grounds.

"Have the acts which would form the basis of your suit been committed since he left you in St. Louis?" was asked.

"Both before that and since," she said decidedly, "He knows to what I refer, for we have talked of it." Miss Seligman said that since her husband had left her he had been living with his family at Newbort. In their long talk he had declared that his income was only just sufficient for his bare wants, and that he had nothing to give to her. "But I would have worked and supported him again," she said, "as I did for years after our marriage, if that had been necessary."

NATIONAL ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE. Gov. Savers to Call Governors and State

Attorney-Generals Together. DALLAS, Tex., May 23.-Gov. Sayers announced to friends in Austin and Dallas tonight that in a few days he will issue a formal call for a national anti-trust conference, and will send invitations to the Governors and Attorney-Generals of all the States to attend as delegates. Gov. Savers at rst contemplated a conference limited to the Southern and Western States, but the antitrust issue appears to have grown so much throughout the country, in his opinion, that he has decided it will be better to nationalize the conference. As soon as the Texas Legislature adjourns the calls and invitations will be sent out. The Legislature is expected to adjourn about June 1.

In discussing the coming conference tonight. Gov. Sayers expressed himself as deeply interested in meeting the trust issue in the most intelligent and practicable manner. He said approximate uniformity of State law and State policy is an absolute

State law and State policy is an absolute essential in bringing about the eradication of trust operations. This he believes can be accomplished by a patient, intelligent comparison of the views of all the Governors and their Attorney-Generals. The meeting is to assemble in St. Louis. Mo., about Sept. 5 next.

"This will give ample time to consider the problem and study out remedies for the evils," said Gov. Savers. "The people of the Eastern and Northern States are as deeply interested in securing relief from this great trust evil as are the people of the South and West."

Gov. Sayers intimated that he is satisfied with the provisions of the Anti-Trust law passed by the Legislature yesterday. The bill will reach him to-morrow and he will sign it.

NEW AND IMPROVED SCHEDULE. Pennsylvania Railrond's New Double Decked Ferryboat Between New York

and Jersey City-Increased Ferry Service-New Passenger Cars. With the general change of time, taking effect Sunday, May 21, the Pennsylvania Railroad will make some important improvements in its service to and from New York. The most notable changes will be in the ferry service octween New York and Jersey City. A new quadruplepropeller, double-decked ferryboat -the "Philadelphia"-has been added to the fleet hitherto performing the service to and from the West Twenty-third Street Station. This new boat is the stanchest and swiftest ferryboat affoat in New York harbor. Complete as the "St. Louis. 'Pittsburg" and "New Brunswick" are, they

are scarcely comparable to this latest creation of the American shipbuilder. With a fleet of four of the largest and best ferryboats ever constructed, the schedule will be improved to leave West Twenty-third Street and Jersey City on week days, during the busy hours of the day, every fifteen minutes, in atend of every thirty minutes as heretofore. The schedule between Cortlandt Street and Jersey City will also be changed, so that a boat will leave each side, on week days, every sever and eight minutes, alternately, instead of every ten minutes as heretofore.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has recently placed in service on its principal through trains between New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Pittsburg a number of new passenger coaches and combined cars, with the latest improved pattern of wide platform and vestibule. These vestibules are the entire width of the ears, and are inclosed by glass windows and doors. They form excellent observation nooks besides rendering passage from car to car easy and perfectly safe and comfortable.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is ever on the alert to provide for its patrons every convenience and facility which will render its service more perfect .- Adr.

Poland Spring House Opens June 1st.

Superb links. Arthur H. Fenn, Golf Instructor.

NEBRASKA SHERIFF ARRESTED.

He Took Two Prisoners Away from a Regular Army Officer.

OMAHA, Neb., May 23.-Sheriff Charles Dorgan of Dawes county. Nebrasks, was brought to Omaha to-day to answer a charge of taking two prisoners from a United States officer. Ex-Senator W. V. Allen, now presiding State District Judge, in whose jurisdiction the alleged offence occurred, will defend the Sheriff. Judge Allen is taking a personal interest in the case, even to the extent of issu ing a bench warrant charging a Lieutenant of the Sheriff and telling him that he was violat-

the Sheriff and telling him that he was violating Federal law in forcing a Sergeant to surrender two alleged desertors.

Judge Allen's opponents declare that he is deliberately violating a State statute when he defends the Sheriff in court, inasmuch as the statute forbids a district Judge of Nebraska acting as counsed or in any way representing private individuals during his term. Senator Allen is said to interpret the statute as meaning that a Judge should not act as counsel in a matter where the State of Nebraska is increated and says that in this case it is the United States and a private individual and he is privileged to set. Years ago the ex-Senator acquired a reputation on Nebraska's frontier as a vigorous defender by throwing out of the courtroom a Justice of the Peace whose conduct the lawyer considered a disgrace to the bench.

DON'T WANT TO TEACH NEGROES.

Southern Women Undecided How to Re-deem Their Pledge to Boston Women.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23.-The Kindergarten League of Georgia has pledged the people of Boston and the East to undertake the work of morally training the negre children of the South as soon as the means and money for this mission are supplied. This pledge was made last night by elegraph, and the message was read before the Boston audience by ex-Gov. Northen.

Mrs. Frank P. Gale, general manager of the Kindergarten Loague of Georgin, said this morning that no plan or method morning that no plan or method had been decided upon. Mrs. L. M. Gordon, known throughout the South for her works of charity and philanthropy and one of the signers of the telegram, was asked the direct question this morning if she would personally teach the negro children. Her answer was in the negative. Mrs. Gale also said she would not teach them. Others who are supporters of the theory that the solution of the negro problem lies in the morni training of the negro child decline to put the plan intopersonal execution.

personnic execution.

"The theory is beautiful and simply grand."

said a woman this morning who is anxious to see the experiment made, "but I would not be suited to the task of teaching the negro children. I would not teach them, for I do not believe I could permit myself to do so under any circumstances. It would be lowering myself."

## EX-PRESIDENT BONILLA HERE.

Comes from Honduras to New York to Undergo a Surgical Operation.

Dr. P. Bonilla, formerly President of Honduras, arrived here yesterday and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was chosen President of the republic as the result of a revolution about six years ago While he was President he conceived the notion of a union of Central American republics, and succeeded in forming union of Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua. By the act of union, he drew himself, it was prohibited that any of the then Presidents of the republica orming the union should become the Presi-

forming the union should become the President of the united republic. Gen. Sierra, who was educated at West Point, was chosen. It was because the Presidents of Saivador and Nicaragua each wanted to be President of the greater republic that the union endured so short a time.

After he retired from office Dr. Bonilla took up the practice of law, for which profession he was educated in New York. He lived in Tagucigalpa, the capital of Honduras. His health became impaired a few months ago, and his physicians finally decided that it would be necessary for him to come to New York to have an operation performed. He landed at Mobile about two weeks ago, went from there to New Orleans, and from there to Washington. Dr. Bonilla will be examined this morning by Dr. Ponce de Leon of 73 West Eighty-fifth street.

SHERIFF AT THE STAR.

The Fixtures of the Theatre Attached or

Behalf of Theodore Moss. A Deputy Sheriff took charge of the fixtures Theodore Moss. Howe & Hummel, the lawyers for the latter, had ordered that all the furnish ings should be removed. Everything except the bare walls of the theatre belong to Mr. Moss He gave the managers, R. M. Gulick & Co. notice on May I that they must either buy them or they would be taken out. The price

them or they would be taken out. The price that he set was \$5,000, although he claims they cost him \$35,000.

Mr. Moss rented the Star Theatre some years ago from the Astor estate. He refurnished the entire building, even putting in new fronts to the balconies, at his own expense. Later he sub-let it to R. M. Guilek & Co. His lease was up on May I and the present manager made new arrangements direct with the owners. It was then that Mr. Moss demanded his fixtures. His representative said last night that he would enter a suit for \$5,000 against the Star people.

The presence of the Deputy Sheriff at the theatre last night did not prevent a performance being given.

LOVERS AGREED TO DIE TUGETHER The Boy Killed Himself, but the Girl Failed

in Her Attempt. SPRINGPIELD, Mo. May 23.-Because their parents would not consent to their marriage Benjamin Wilhite and Miss Luin Ford of Dode ounty agreed to kill themselves. They drove out to a lonely spot six miles northeast of Walnut Grove. Leaving the wagon, they stepped to the side of the road and kissed each other Then Wilhite sent a bullet through his heart Miss Ford picked up the pistol, placed the muzzle against her breast and pulled the trig-ger, but the cartridge failed to explode. The girl dropped to the ground unconscious, when she was discovered by some farmers and taken

home.
Withite and Miss Ford had been boy and girl lovers at school. The dead boy was but 18 and Miss Ford is 17. Upon coming of age Withite would have inherited \$10,000. He resided at Wainut Grove and his sweetheart's parents lived at Sharon.

THIEVES STEAL TELEGRAPH CABLES. Stock Exchange Firm, as a Result, Had No

Wire Service for the Day. Thieves got into the cellar of the burned-out building at 72 Broadway before 9 o'clock yes-terday everning and cut out the telegraph and telephone cables running into the adjoining building at 70 Broadway, in which is the office of the Stock Exchange firm of Price, McCor-mics & Co. The thieves wanted the cables for the copper and lead they contained. The firm as a result, had to do without wire service the rest of the day.

The nelice genrohed the cellar and found there Michael Donahue. 28 years old, of we Greenwich street, "he had colleted some brass as flutures. There was no evidence that he had cut the cables. In the Centre Street Police Court Donahue was charged with petit larceny and had for expansion to the contract of the court and held for examination

Preacher Spics on Gov. Bradley. CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., May 23 - The Rev. R . Garrett, pastor of the First Baptist Church. tollowed Gov. W. O. Bradley and his staff re-cently when they were here to dedicate the Kentucky monument at Chickamauga. Mr. Garrett saxs the Kentuckians visited a club here and helped to violate the liquorordinance. Dr. Garrett testilled to-day to this effect be-fore the Grand Jury and it is the intention to try and have the Governor brought here to testily. followed Gov. W. O. Bradley and his staff re-

For the Relief of the Dawson Fire Sufferers MONTHEAL, Quebec, May 23.-The manager of the Bank of British North America has received a cable message from the Court of Directors o the Bank of England subscribing \$1,000 for the sufferers in the lire at Dawson City.

Poland Spring House Opens June 1st.

Golf free to guesta, Circulare & Park place, N. Y.-

FRENCH CRITICS IN A DUEL.

M. CATULLE MENDES SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY M. VANOR.

They Quarrelled Over Bernhardt's Performance of "Hamlet," and Whether the Dane Should Be Fat or Thin-Mme, Mendes Witnessed the Duel from Her Carriage Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS.

Parts, May 23 .- A duel was fought to-day beween MM. Catulle Mendes and Georges Vanor, dramatle critics. Though this was M. Mendes's fourteenth duel, he is a poor fighter and received an ugly wound in the abdomen. Mme. Mendes was present in a carriage, apparently without her husband's knowledge. The cause of the duel was a dispute as to whether Hamlet should be fat, or. as Sarah Bernhardt represents him, thin.

Mendes walked toward his adversary with great bravery, waving his sword like a fan. The encounter was stopped four times in the belief that Mendes had been wounded, but such was not the ease. In the fifth round Mendes received a wound in the abdomen. Vanor obviously tried at the beginning of each bout to touch his opponent on the hand or forearm, but upon Mendes's determined advance he reduced his hard fighting to tactics of selfdefence. M. Vanor expressed great regret at the result of the encounter.

When Mendes was placed in a chair, sup-ported by his seconds, he shook hands with Vanor and treated their quarrel lightly. He confessed that he was suffering much pain and was subsequently compelled to lie down The depth of his wound is not yet known, but t is hoped that it is not dangerous.

There was a touching scone between M Mendes and his wife, who alighted from her carriage and ran to his side after the encounter. There were only four spectators present. The affair has caused a sensation, as it is long time since anybody has been hurt in a French duel.

M. Mendes's wound is serious, and he suffers so much pain from it that it has been neces-sary to use morphine to relieve him. There are signs of internal hemorrhage. The age of the sufferer is against him, but his corpulence may prove his salvation.

Dr. Issaurat, who is attending him, has

summoned his colleague. Dr. Guinard, to consult on the case. Absolute quiet is insisted upon, and no visitors are allowed to see the patient.

M. Vanor is a skilful fencer. His friends say that he did not avail himself of several oppor-tunities to pink his opponent, whose reckless attack was almost ludierous. Twice the foils were bent, owing to the violence of the encounter, and had to be straightened. They also struck the earth, after which they were passed through the flame of spirits of wine to destroy possible tetanus germs.

The dispute which resulted in the duel began with a friendly discussion during an interval in Mme. Bernhardt's performance on Saturday. The disputants eventually became dogmatic and contemptuous, and M. Mendes slapped M. Vanor's face. The latter then chulenged M. Mendes

Mme. Bernhardt is greatly distressed. She evidently thought the duel was going to be the usual farce, and had invited M. Mendes to take lunch with her to-day, hoping to hear a witty account of the combat. Upon learning the tragic result of the meeting she burst into tears and drove instantly to M. Mendes's residence.

POSITION OF THE PARIS UNCHANGED.

Some of the Passengers to Sail To-Day or the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Special Cable Despatches to THE BUN. LONDON, May 23.-A diver employed by Lloyds reports that the Paris has sustained

heavy damage from her bow to seventy feet aft. He thinks that the principal damage is inside the double bottom. Soundings outside give fourteen feet of water at the bow to six

An official of the Board of Trade visited the Paris for the purpose o statement, which is ordinarily supplied as a matter of courtesy by the Captains of foreign vessels which have met with accidents. It is stated that Capt. Watkins refused to

give any information concerning the wrecking of his ship pending the holding of an American inquiry.
Southampton, May 23.—The passengers of the American liner Paris came here by special

train from Falmouth to-day. Some of them

will proceed to New York on board the North German Lloyd steamship Kniser Wilhelm der Grosse to-morrow, and the others will be taken by the American liner St. Paul. The sea is calm to-day, and the wind is favorable to the stranded Paris. Mr. James Bascombe of New York, who was a passenger on board the Paris, says he was on deck half an hour before the ship struck.

He declares that at that time he saw the out line of the coast and heard the breakers distinetly. The officers and crew of the Paris say that Bascombe must have imagined this as the coast was invisible to the lookouts. Many amusing incidents are related in connection with the stranding of the Paris. One American woman was, with great difficulty, in-

duced to leave the ship without taking with her two enormous hat boxes. She opened one of them and displayed a gorgeous hat of the latest Parisian style. The woman was finally urged o go ashore, and the boxes were saved later. When the ship struck, a Chicago woman's black servant was told by her mistress to dress herself and go on deck. The servant replied that she preferred to die comfortably in bed and had to be almost forced to get out of her berth and go on deck.

GIVES UP THE SUNDAY EDITION. London Daily Telegraph Follows the Daily

Mail's Lead. Special Cable Despatch to THE STR. LONDON, May 24.-The Daily Telegraph, which was the pioneer among the great London dailies in issuing a Sunday edition, announces this morning that it will discontinue the publication of a Sunday paper, thus following the example set by the Daily Mail. It is believed that this will be the last attempt for a long time to establish a first-class Sunday newspaper in London.

CHINESE KILL GERMAN OFFICERS. Reactionary Party in Pokin Will Oppose Payment of Indemnity.

Special Caple Despatch to THE SUN London, May 24 .- A despatch to the Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin says that the Chinese killed three German officers at Ichau on May 20. The despatch adds that it is expected that

the reactionary party in Pekin will oppose the payment of an indemnity, thus forcing Ger-many to take steps to compel China to pay for the murder of her officers. Phonix Park Prisoners Released.

Succial Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 23 .- A despatch to the Central

other men imprisoned for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders have been released. Poland Spring House Opens June 1st. Special June rates. Tel. 118 Court., New York.

The " Pan-American Express." The new fast train on the New York Central leaves New York 8:00 F. M. daily, arrives Buffalo 7:25, Niegara Falls 8:40, Toronto 10:50 next morning.— Adv.

Poland Spring House Opens June 1st. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park place, New York -Ada.

TO RESTORE THE QUEEN'S SIGHT. Prof. Pagenstecker Advises an Immediate

Operation Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 24.- Truth says that Prof.

Pagenstecker of Wiesbaden, who has just been consulted by Queen Victoria concerning her eyes, recommends a speedy operation for the removal of the cataract with which her Majesty is afflicted, guaranteeing that the operation will be successful.

He is of the opinion that after the operation the Queen will entirely regain her sight. Her Majesty is reluctant to follow the advice of the ocultat.

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY. Saloon Keeper August Muller of Richmond

Hill Thrown from a Buggy. A spirited brown mare, attached to a buggy n which were August Muller, a saloon keeper of Richmond Hill, L. I., and his wife, became frightened yesterday at George street and Hamburg avenue, Williamsburg, by the clanging of a trolley car bell and ran away. Muller lost control of the reins, and the horse, in swerving to one side, threw the occupants out.
Muller's head struck an electric light noic, and
he was instantly killed.
Mrs. Muller received only a few scratches.
She fainted when she discovered that her husband was dead. Muller was 5d years old. He
had bought the horse recently.

HURT AT MALDEN'S CELEBRATION.

Massachusetts Legislators Injured on a Collapsed Stantl. Boston, Mass., May 23 .- During the passing of the street parade at the 250th anniversary celebration at Maiden to-day a private reviewing stand on Washington street collapsed and about 20 of the 200 persons on it were injured about 20 of the 200 persons on it were injured. Many of them were members of the Logisin-ture, guests of Representative Turner of Malden, who erected the stand. Representative Harvey of Rockland had a broken ankle: Representative Chase of Wesboro, badly injured back; William Brigham of Marlboro, a broken wrist, and F. H. King of Marlboro, a broken knee cap. There was no warning of the accident. Persons near the stand were injured by the flying débris.

BUFFALO STRIKE OFER.

Bishop Quigley to Have Practical Supervision of Dock Labor.

BUFFALO, May 23.—The grain shovellers atrike was declared off this morning and the men will go to work to-morrow. The obstacles which prevented a settlement before were rewhich prevented a settlement before were re-moved when Contractor Conners signed an agreement regarding the appointment of boss shovellers and the admission to the new union of such of his men as were in good standing in the eld union at the beginning of the strike. The men will get higher pay and they gain various other advantages. There will be prac-tical supervision of dock labor by Bishop Quigley.

TO KEEP TRUCKS OFF FIFTH AVENUE. Resolution Introduced in the Council and

Sent to Committee. President Guggenheimer introduced a resolution in the Council yesterday designed to exclude trucks and heavy teams from Fifth wenue between Twenty-seventh and Fiftyninth streets from 2 o'clock to 7 o'clock P. M. and between Fifty-ninth and 110th streets at all hours. Several attempts have been made before to restrict Fifth avenue traffic, but all of them have failed. President Guggenhoimer's resolution was referred to the Committee on Highways.

STUDENT KILLED IN A DUEL.

Iwo Students of the Military Academy a Chapultepec Fight with Short Swords. CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, May 23.-There is much excitement in military circles here over a fatal duel between Luis Carlos Villegas and Nicolas Moctezuma, two students of the Na-tional Military Academy at Chapultepec. The two young men quarrelled over a small mat-ter, and Villegas issued a challenge. Short swords were the weapons selected. Villegas pierced the heart of his adversary, killing him instantly. Villegas fied, but has been captured.

GOMEZ GOING TO WASHINGTON.

The Date of His Visit Not Certain, but Believed to Be Near. WASHINGTON, May 23 .- Gen. Gomez, the Cuban military leader, is about to visit Washington. The date of his coming is uncertain, but it is said to be in the near future. Sefor Que-

it is said to be in the near future. Senor Quesada, who has represented Cuban interests in this capital since before the war with Spain, said, when asked about the expected visit, thut he understood that Gen. Gomez was coming shortly to Washington, but could give no particulars regarding the trip. BANK THIEVES GET \$3,500.

Three Crooks Work Their Game Success-

fully in a Montreal Bank. MONTREAL, Quebec, May 23.-Bank robberies are becoming alarmingly frequent in Canada Another was committed to-day. Three stran-Another was committed to-day. Three strangers entered the savings department of the Merchants' Bank of Canada and while one of them engaged the teller in conversation another sneaked behind the counter and got \$3,500 in bills. The thieves escaped before the

obbery was discovered, and no clue has been

Fear That Three Vessels Are Lost, PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—It is feared that the barkentine Anita Berwind, the Portuguese bark Industria and the tanker Allegheny, all of which are long overdue, are lost. The Berof which are long overdue, are lost. The Ber-wind has been out eighty-three days. Her crew consisted of twelve men. She was com-manded by Capt. John Donohue of this city. She was valued at \$30,000. The Industria had crew of thirteen men and carried x cargo val-ued at \$10,525. The tanker Allegheny had a crew of twenty-eight men, under Capt. Me-Gibney. Her cargo was valued at \$78,000.

Street Duel Over a Girl; One Man Dead. GREENVILLE, Ky., May 23.- Two young men. Riley Bethel and James Scroggins, had a street duel at Hillside, seven miles from this place, last night. The affair was caused by the at last hight. The attair was caused by the at-tention of both men to a girl. The men met on the streets and Bothel drew his knife and be-gan cutting his adversary. Scroggins got out his revolver and shot at Bethel several times, One ball passed entirely through Bethel's body, and he died. Scroggins is dangerously

John Harvard Statue Painted Again. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 23.-The statue of John Harvard, which stands close to the Me morial building, has been daubed again, this time with black paint. This morning the college authorities found the words "Med Fac" lettered on the side where the Harvard seat is. Workmen were at once started to remove the stain. Two years ago a defacement was made in red paint. A student committee was organized then, which commelled a freshman to retire from college.

Sale of the Sutro Property Ordered. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.-Judge Coffey to lov issued an order for the sale of the famous Sutro Baths, Sutro Heights, Cliff House and other property of the late Adolph Sutro, valued at \$1,000,000. Much of it will probably be disposed of at public auction, but purchasers, it is said, have been secured for part of the property. The sale is ordered to satisfy claims against the estate.

News from Dublin says that Fitzharris and the Jones of Toledo Looking Into Texas Oll. Dallas, Tex., May 23 -S. M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, O., known as "Golden Rule" Jones, is in Texas, looking over the oil fleids. He is at Corsionna to-day determining on the feasi-bility of establishing a large refinery at that viace. It is likely local capitalists and oil men will help blux develop the enterprise.

> Peland! Peland! Peland! Peland! Water Depct and Hotel Office, 3 Park place, N. Y .-

THE TAX BILL AS AMENDED

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE TO BE RE-PORTED TO THE SENATE TO-DAY.

It Will Be Introduced Also in the Assembly-An Emergency Message from the Governor to Permit Immediate Passage -No Opposition Before the Committee.

ALBANY, May 23.-The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment decided tonight, after several hours of deliberation, to report favorably an amended Ford bill, drafted accordance with the recommendations made by Gov. Roosevelt in his message to the Legislature last night. Senators Krum. Humphrey, Higgins, Stranahan, Johnson and Sherwood, Republicans, voted to report the bill, and Senators Cullen, Boyce and Foley, Democrats, against the amended measure. When the Senate meets to-morrow morning the amended bill will be reported favorably and simultaneously it will be introduced in the Assembly so that both houses can consider it without delay. Gov. Roosevelt will send an emergency message to the Legislature to-morrow morning, which will permit the immediate passage of the bill. The Legislature will then be in a position to pass the bill as soon as it desires to do so.

The committee intended to give a hearing on the bill to-night, but instead held an executive session after Senator Krum had announced that there was no one present who desired a public hearing. Charles A. Colin, representing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company, and William C. Trull, representing the Third Avenue Railroad Company, are in Albany, and they had made known their views upon the question to the members of the committee before to-night's meeting.

The first section of the amended bill is exact reproduction of Senator Ford's bill, with the exception that the last sentence now contains a provision declaring that the franchises mentioned in the section shall be known as special franchises. This amendment was inserted with a view of making the intent of the section beyond question, The bill is as fellows: Section 1. Subdivision 3 of section 2 of

the Tax law is hereby amended to read as fol-lows: The terms "land," "real estate" and "real property," as used in this chapter, in-clude the land itself above and under water; all buildings and other ar-ticles and structures, substructures and superstructures erected upon, under or above or affixed to the same; all wharves and piers, including the value of the right to colleet wharfage, cranage or dockage thereon; all bridges, all telegraph lines, wires, poles and appurtenances; all supports and inclosures for electrical conductors and other appurtenances upon, above and under ground; all surface, inderground or elevated railroads, including the value of all franchises, rights or permission oconstruct, maintain or operate the same in. under, above, on or through streets, highways, or public places; all railroad structures, substructures and superstructures, tracks and the iron thereon; branches, switches and other fixtures permitted or authorized to be made, laid or placed in, upon, above or under any public or private road, street or ground; all mains, pines and tanks laid or placed in, upon, above or under any public private street or place for conducting steam, heat, water, oil, electricity or any property, substance or product capable of transportation or conveyance therein or that is tected thereby, including the value of all franchises, rights, authority or permission to construct, maintain or operate in, under, above, upon, or through any streets, highways, or public places, any mains, pipes, tanks, conduits, or wires, with their appurtenances, for conducting water, steam, heat, light, power, gas, oil or other substance, or electricity for telegraphic, telephonic or other purposes; all trees and underwood growing upon land, and all mines, minerals, quarries and fossils in and under the same, except mines belonging to the State. A franchise, right, authority or per-mission specified in this subdivision shall for

the purpose of taxation be known as a "special franchise." A special franchise shall be deemed to include the value of the tanglible property of a person, co-partnership, association or corporation situated in, upon, under or above any street, highway, public place or public waters in connection with the special franchise. The tanglible property so included shall be taxed as a part of the special franchise.

2. Article 11. of the Tax law is hereby amonded by adding at the end thereof sections 42. 43. 44. 45. 46 and 47 and to read as follows:

Sec. 42. Assessment of special franchise. The State Board of Tax Commissioners shall annually fix and determine the valuation of such special franchise subject to assessment in oach city, town, village or tax district. Such board shall not less than ten nor more than thirty days next preceding the date when an acquain assessement is city, town, or village, and written statement of the valuation of each special franchise in such city, town, or village as written statement of the valuation of each special franchise in such city, town, or village, and written statement of the valuation of each special franchise in such city, town or village for tax district as flaced and determined by such board, and the valuation so flated shall be the assessed valuation on which all taxes based on such special franchise in such city, town or village, for State, municipal, school or highway purposes shall be levied during the next ensuing year. The assessors, or other taxing officer, or other local officer, in any city, town or village, or any State or county officer, shall on demand furnish to the State Board of Tax Commissioners any information required by such board for the purpose of determining the next ensuing year. The assessment of the assessment of a special franchise is of the sasessment of a special franchise or on the oath of the sasessment of a special franchise or on the oath of the sasessment of a special franchise or on the oath of the sasessment of the state Board of Tax Com

and shall not be entitled to review the assessment by sertioraria, as provided by section 45 of this chapter.

Sec. 44. Hearing on special franchise assessment. On making an assessment of a special franchise, the State Hoard of Tax Commissioners shall immediately give notice in writing to the person, co-partnership, association or corporation inflected, stating in substance that such assessment has been made, the total valuation of such special franchise, and the valuation of such special franchise, and the valuation thereof in each cuty town, village or tax district, and that he coard will meet at its office in the city of Albany on a day specified in such notice, which must not be less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the date of the notice, to hear and determine any complaint concerning such assessment. Such notice must be served at least ten days before the day